LON STEPHENS' SLATE

THE GOVERNOR HAS PICKED LE-SUEUR AS HIS SUCCESSOR.

FARRIS AN AVOWED CANDIDATE.

EX-CHIEF H. S. JULIAN MAY CAP-TURE THE NOMINATION.

The Chief Executive Planning to Step Into Cockrell's Shoes-Scarritt Slated for Supreme Judge-A Gloomy Outlook for Popocracy.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 24.-(Special.) It has been quietly rumored at the state capital since adjournment of the legislature that Captain Alexander A. Lesueur will be the choice of the present state administration crowd for Governor Stephens' successor. It is understood that Speaker Farris, the first lieutenant of "Silver Dick" Bland, is not acceptable to the Stephens crowd for the reason that he is suspected of having independent ideas and of not being tractable to the influences which seem to be dominating the present chief executive. Captain Farris, of Lebanon, is small of stature, spare of frame, quick of movement and eager of expression. His candidacy for governor has been a settled fact ever since the legislature got under way at Jefferson City last winter. He made hosts of friends there by his fairness and impartiality as speaker, who are even now in the various sections of the state setting up pins for "Farris for governor in 1900."

The other names suggested as gubernatorial candidates at Jefferson City these fine spring days are Congressman Alex M. Dockery, "the Gallatin doctor and banker;" Secretary of State Lesueur; Sam B. Cook, chairman of the Democratic state committee; ex-Representative Henry S. Julian, of Kansas City, and ex-Congressman Charles H. Morgan, of Lamar, in Southwest Mis-

It is conceded by the wisest politicians at the capital that Mr. Julian would be a for-midable candidate if he decides to actively enter the race for governor. His record as a legislator while a member of the general assembly for six years is without a blot or blemish. On all remedial legislation in which the industrial classes of the state were interested Julian was the recognized leader of the Democratic reform forces in the lower house, and, as such, led the fight upon the floor in behalf of the fellow serv-ant law, the eight-hour law, the maximum freight bill and other measures of vital interest to the farmers and the labor unio During the session two years ago Mr. Julian was, on account of his election as chairman of the Democratic house caucus, the leader of his party in the legislature. In conjunction with Governor Stone, Con-gressman Bland, Captain Farris and other leaders in the free coinage movement, an emphatic expression was obtained from the Democratic senators and representatives in favor of holding the Pertie Springs convention. His later course in the campaign for
free coinage is well known, and the fact
that Julian has bitterly antagonized the
corporation and monopoly interests has
served to greatly increase his popularity
with the ultra reformers now in the state
Democracy. The recent decapitation of Mr.
Julian as chief of police has placed him in
the light of a marryr in the estimation of the radical free silver men and Populists,
who regard him as a victim of a goldbugcorporation conspiracy.

The phenomenal strength displayed by
Dick Dalton upon an anti-corporation platform in the state convention of 1852 was an
cye-opener to the old stagers in state polities. Dalton was comparatively unknown
throughout the state at the beginning of
the canvass, but when the convention met
at Jefferson City he was the leading candidate for governor, and it required the corsummate generaliship of W. J. Stone, backed
by the most sagacious politicians of the
Southwest to checkmate the almost unfavor of holding the Pertle Springs conven-

the canvass, but when the convention met at Jefferson City he was the leading candidate for governor, and it required the consummate generalship of W. J. Stone, backed by the most sagacious politicians of the Southwest, to checkmate the almost uncontrollable enthusiasm of the supporters of the anti-railroad candidate. In the event Mr. Julian enters the gubernatorial fight he will have the enthusiastic backing of the "Meriwether Democracy" of St. Louis. This new organization in Missouri politics polled near 20,000 votes for their young leader, Lee Meriwether, for mayor, in the recent municipal campaign in St. Louis. Meriwether is one of the brightest campaign stumpers in the state, and when he sets on the stump and attacks the corporate monopolies he always "makes the fur fly." Julian and Meriwether are friends of the Diamon and Pythias stripe, and together they would make a combination more dangerous to the monopoly interest than any ever formed in the Democratic party in Missouri.

Altogether the outlook is dark and forbidding for the future of the Popocracy. The row precipitated by Governor Stephens between the "old school" doctors and the homeopathic school of medicine will lose the party thousands of votes. There are about 8,000 allopathic physicians in Missouri, and many of them are among the most influential citizens in their localities. They bitterly resent the turning down of their representatives at the Fulton asylum to make room, as is claimed, for young Dr. Coomis, brother-in-law to Paul E. Moore, Governor Stephens brother-in-law and private secretary. The issue made with the labor organizations in the Kansas City police appointments will estrange the union labor element in every industrial center in the state, and the selection of John D. Vineil, former state president of the A. P. A., as curator of the state university, will doubtless provoke the bitter resentment of thousands of Irish-Americans.

Missourl's juntor representative in the Lentied States senate, Senator George G. Vest was "thrown down Beneke, step-brother of Secretary of State Lesucur, was an easy winner in a field of candidates, some of whom had behind them the most powerful influences in the state. Lesucur for governor, Judge Scar-riti for supreme judge and Stephens for United States senator, is believed to be the plan and scheme of the present admin-istration, Frances Marion Cockrell, Eph and "Farmer" Henry Ewing, Sam Cook, Harvey Salmon and Wildam J. Stone are, it is culic unnecessary to state, not parties to this combination.

GRANT MONUMENT DEDICATION.

Excursion Rates to New York.

On the 27th of April, in the magnificent mausoleum upon the bank of the Hudson river, Columbia will enshrine the ashes of her greatest captain. The event is one without a parallel in the history of the nation, and the ceremonies will be of unworsed pomp, splendor and solemnity. The occasion will be graced by the presence of the president, the supreme court, and the great civic officers of the nation and the states. The army and navy, the National Guard of the states, the Grand Army of the Republic and other patriotic and civil organizations will unite to form the most superb parcant ever seen in America. Many foreign nations will send special representatives and ships of war to join our own matchless fleet in majestic procession to the tomb of Grant.

The B. & O. R. R. will sell reduced rate excursion tickets to New York, April 22 to 25, inclusive, valid for return journey until May 4, inclusive, and good to stop off at Washington, returning. The round trip fore from Chicago will be 234, and corre-

Mashington, returning. The round trip fare from Chicago will be \$24, and corre-spondingly low rates from points East. For detailed information as to trains, etc. address L. S. Allen, assistant general passenger agent B. & O. R. R., Chicago.

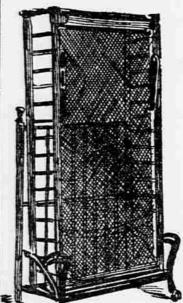
Our Very Best People

Always take the Chicago Great Western (Maple Leaf) to Des Moines, St. Paul, Minneapolis and the Northwest, because of the superior service, Office, 7 West Ninth.

AT THE SATISFACTORY SHOP

is where you will always get satisfaction. Here it is not necessary that you be an expert shopper. We've experts of our own who stand as a stone wall between you and shoddy merchandise. Low prices alone don't make bargains-high quality is essential. Both of these are here.

CHILD'S FOLDING



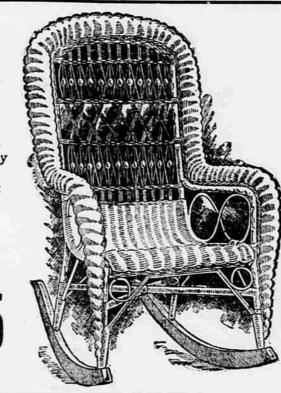
Made of Solid Oak, with best Woven Wire Springs, simple and perfect in construc-

tion, like cut, worth \$7.50, THIS WEEK

Large Arm

very large and comfortable, first-class in every particular, made of the best material, shellac finish, worth \$7,

THIS WEEK



Large Arm

very large and comfortable, first-class in every particular, made of the best material, shellac finish, worth \$7,

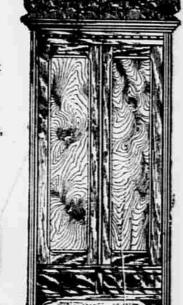
THIS WEEK

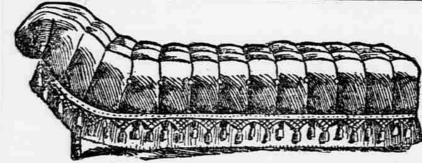
OUR LINE OF WARDROBES

Is unequaled for variety and cheapness. Fully 25 per cent cheaper than elsewhere. Double Wardrobe, like cut,

THIS WEEK

worth \$6.50,





CORDUROY COUCH, tufted like cut, well made, \$4,98 equal to any \$10 Couch in Kansas City, this week.



\$1.25 Velvet Carpets, This Week 95c 90c Brussels Carpets, 75c 65c Brussels Carpets, This Week ... 50c Ingrain Carpets, This Week.... 45c 35e Ingrain Carpets, 25c This Week.... 30c Straw Matting, .20c This Week..... 20c Straw Matting, This Week 12c

BEDROOM SETS-

BEDROOM SETS-

Solid oak, large mirror, worth \$25.00, this week MANTEL FOLDING BEDS-

500 Woven Wire Cots, 2 feet 6 inches wide, made of the best woven wire, worth \$1.50, this week

SPECIALS THIS WEEK.

| | · | |
|---|---|-------|
| | CHIFFONIERS— Hardwood, worth \$8.00, this week | \$4.7 |
| | CHIFFONIERS— Mirror top, worth \$10.50, this week | \$6.7 |
| 1 | EXTENSION TABLES— worth \$4.50, this week | \$2.5 |
| | EXTENSION TABLES— Pillar leg, worth \$8.00, this week | \$5.5 |
| | REFRIGERATORS— Hardwood, worth \$7.50, | \$4.7 |

CASH OR CREDIT.

2-hole, best make, worth \$5,

GASOLINE STOVES-

NO MAIL ORDER. FILLED.

1104 AND 1106 MAIN STREET.

NO MAIL ORDERS

Hardwood, worth \$15.00, FOLDING BEDS-Upright, solld oak

SPECIALS THIS WEEK.

worth \$30.00, this week PARLOR SUITS-

PARLOR SUITS-Fine brocatelle covering.

CASH OR CREDIT.

INSURANCE MEN TO MEET.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE AGENTS CONVENTION.

Milo E. Lawrance, of Kansas City, De livers an Address and John A. Bryant Rends a Paper-The Phinney Case Appealed.

Kansas City will be well represented in the proceedings of the second annual meet-ing of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, which will be held at the Pianters' hotel, St. Louis, May 7 and 8. The meeting will be called to order at 11:39 a. m. An address of welcome will he delivered by the mayor of the city, followed by response on the part of the as-sociation by Milo E. Lawrance, of Kansas City, first vice president of the national as-sociation. The remainder of the morning session and the early part of the afternoon will be given up to hearing reports from officers. Election of officers for the ensuing year will be held later in the afternoon. Several papers will be read and discussed the second morning, one paper on the sub-ject: "The Best Method to Increase the Membership in This Association," being read by John A. Bryant, of the underwriting agency of Hunter, Ridge & Bryant, of Kansas City. The place of holding the next annual meeting will be selected at the next annual meeting will be selected at the second day's afternoon session; the reports of standing committees will be received, and after reading of papers and discussions thereon, an adjournment will be taken. thereon, an adjournment will be taken.

A movement is on foot for a special fire insurance agents' train to be run over the Burlington from Denver to St. Louis. The plan is for the Western agents to gather at Denver to make up the train load of passengers, special cars from Omaha and Kansas City to join the party here. A meeting of the Kansas City delegates to the meeting will be held this week to discuss this matter. It is said partial arrangements had been made by some of the delegates which would conflict with the special train plan, but an effort will be made to overcome all objections and to arrange to put the proposed Burlington special train plan into operation.

An invitation has been extended to all local agents, whether delegates or members of the association or not, to attend the meeting at St. Louis, and it is expected the attendance will be greatly increased by this fact, John A. Bryant, secretary and treasurer of the Missouri State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, said yesterday he had received reports from National Secretary Brannon that the Eastern states were arranging to send large delegations to the meeting. Excursion Rates to New York.

PHINNEY APPEAL ALLOWED. Noted Suit, Involving \$100,000 Life In surance Policy, Goes to the Supreme Court. The United States supreme court has de

ided to examine for itself a case involving a life insurance policy of \$100,000, which it was supposed had been finally settled by the decision of the court of appeals for the ninth circuit.
It was an unusual case in many respects. One Phinney, a resident of Scattle, took out a policy of \$100,000 in the Mutual Life out a policy of \$100,000 in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, the an-nual premium being about \$3,000, which he agreed to pay in advance. At the end of the first year he could not pay the pre-mium, and later surrendered the policy, which was canceled. Three years later he died. Someone informed his widow and executrix. Nelle Phinney, that the policy in question had never been legally can-celed, because a certain notice required by

to operation. An invitation has been extended to all

ing of a policy, premiums on which are payable in advance.

Mrs. Phinney sued to recover the amount of the policy, and in the circuit court of Washington got a judgment upon the verdict of a jury for about \$7,500. The company sued out a writ of error to the circuit court of appeals, but a majority of the judges of that tribunal dismissed the writ because it bore no mark indicating

writ because it bore no mark indicating that it had been filed in the clerk's office, although the clerk testified that the writ had been filed with him, and that it was not his custom to mark the filing of such papers. not his custom to mark the damagers.

Should the action of the circuit court of appeals not have been called in question, the judgment against the insurance company would have stood, but upon a presentation of the facts the supreme court on Monday decreed the case to be sent to it for examination and decision.

McNall Not Vanquished.

MeNall Not Vanquished.

Topeka, Kas., April 24.—(Special.) Webb MeNail, the state insurance commissioner, is collecting evidence from various portions of the state to back him up in his threatened trouble with the fire insurance companies over the Clarkson rate book, lie refuses to state just how he intends to proceed. He says he has two avenues, however; one by revoking their licenses, the other by bringing criminal proceedings against them under the new Farrelly antiguest law. "If I should let them know in advance," said he, "what I proposed to do they would go into court and enjoin me. So I will not let the public know about it until after I turn loose."

McNail to-day received a letter from R. U. Hess, of Arkansas City, who claimed that he had been wronged on account of the "Clarkson" trust, and that he would furnish some evidence that would help to break it up. He said that he had an agency at Arkansas City, that paid him 5,000 a year, but he lost it because he would not obey the mandate of the trust and drop the agency for the Capitol Insurance Company, of Topeka, which refused to go into the compact. The fourteen other companies which he represented withdrew from his agency; and, not only did that, but even had him boycotted by all other insurance companies forming the trust to fix rates so that he could not become their agent.

MeNail a Wind Storm Expert. eka, Kas., April 24,-(Special.) Webb

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McNail a Wind Storm Expert.

Tepeka, Kas., April 24.—(Special.) State Insurance Commissioner Webb McNail is now engaged in a controversy with the Springfield, Mass., Fire and Marine Insurance Company on account of the action of the company in insuring property against windstorms, tornadoes and cyclores, McNail claimed that the company had no right under its charter to insure negative these. In reply to this the company furnished the commissioner with Webster's definition of a windstorm, cyclone and tornado, for the purpose of trying to show that it was not violating its charter. McNail acknowledged the receipt of the letter bearing the definitions, but told the company that it was unnecessary for it to tell him what a cyclone, tornado or windstorm was. "I live in a country where they grow," he said, "and think I know about as much about them as Webster did."

Insurance Notes.

Insurance Commissioner Higgins, of California, has resigned to connect himself with the Pacific Mutual Life. Forty-two adjusters spent ten days at Knoxville. Tenn., involving a total cost for salaries and expenses of about \$5,000.

Hugh Colin Smith, recently elected governor of the Bank of England, is one of the directors of the Alliance Assurance

The Aetna Life, of Hartford, has organiz-ed a new company known as the Aetna In-demnity Insurance Company. It is capital-lzed at \$250,000. Egbert O. Weeks, formerly assistant sec-retary of the Aetna Insurance Company, of Hartford, has been elected vice president in place of the late James F. Dudley. at Old Point Comfort, Va., on May 12

at Old Point Comfort, Va., on May 12 next. The association's headquarters will be at the Hotel Chamberlin.

The Equitable Aid Union, a mutual benefit insurance order, of Pennsylvania, has suspended business and gone into the hands of an assignee. It had 500 members among the factory operators of Lynn, Mass. The factory operators of Lynn, Mass.

The fire loss in this country for March
was \$10,502,950, as compared with \$14,839,000
for the same month last year, and \$14,239,300 in 1895. For the first three months the
loss is given as \$31,229,400, a reduction of
over \$4,000,000 over 1896, and upwards of
\$7,000,000 over 1895.

5.000,000 over 1855.

The National Fire Insurance Company, of Baltimore, has completed the subscriptions for the \$100,000 of new stock, making its capital \$200,000, and the money will be paid by July. The company will shortly after enter New York. It will gradually enlarge its business throughout the East.

its business throughout the East.

The new agencies of the American Union Life, of New York, established since 1896, have occasioned a large increase in the business of that company, especially in the West. Vice President Whitney reports a larger business in March than in any single month since the organization of the company.

An application for a receivership of the Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Atlanta, Ga., has been made in the courts. W. E. Evans, president of the company, is reported as saying that the application for a receiver will not be re-

application for a receiver will not be isted, as the company is not in a position

to do so.

Commissioner Matthews, of Ohio, has not relicensed the Guarantors, of Philadelphia, as rumored, but has agreed to allow the company to continue business, pending an examination of its report, to be brought down to March 15, and also subject to his decision to examine the company if thought best.

The insurance less for the The insurance loss for the year of 1896

The insurance loss for the year of 1896 shows some astonishing things. The fire loss fell off over \$25,000,000. The insurance loss has decreased over \$10,000,000. The number of risks burned increased by over 7,000, and the number of fires increased by over 4,500. In 1895, the percentage of fire loss to insurance was 59.5 per cent. The percentage for 1896 shows 62.2 per cent.

The New York senate has passed a bill allowing insurance companies to invest

The New York senate has passed a bill allowing insurance companies to invest their surplus funds in the stock of other insurance companies not doing the same class of business. This bill removes the restriction heretofore existing in the insurance law against such combinations of insurance corporations. Prominent life insurance interests are said to be behind the bill. bill.

A number of business men of Indianapolis, Ind., who hold paid-up insurance policies that have a cash surrender value, met a few days ago to confer regarding resistance to the assessment of such policies. About \$300,000 in such policies, About \$300,000 in such policies were represented in the meeting, and letters from many other localities were read. A committee was appointed to secure legal advice and make a fight against the law.

The anti-rebate bill has been introduced in the Illinois legislature, making the giving of a rebate in any form of a life company or an agent a misdemeanor, and fix-

pany or an agent a misdemeanor, and fix-ing therefor a penalty of \$500 for each vio-lation where the amount of insurance is \$55,000 or less, and \$500 additional for each additional \$5,000 or less of insurance. The offender is also disqualified for acting as an agent for three years after conviction. an agent for three years after conviction.

The Prudential Insurance Company, of England had at the close of 1826 over 12,-130,000 industrial policies in force, of which 429,226 were paid up. On 11,631,248, calling for weekly collections, the premium averaged about 4 cents. The industrial premiums for 1858 amounted to 322,883,960, an increase for the year of 31,130,849. Its industrial policies have been in force an average of eighty years, and equal in number one-third the entire population of Great Britain.

The election of Frank G. Snyder to successive

The election of Frank G. Snyder to suc-Hartford, has been elected vice president in place of the late James F. Dudley.

The Provident Savings Life, of New York, wrote over \$2,000,000 more new business during the first quarter of 1837 than it did during the same period last year.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Southeastern Tariff Association will be held

that the result of the election indicates a

A suit by the heirs of Vigo A. Anderson, a musician, against the Equitable Life, of New York under a policy for \$5,000, was tried before Judge Burke in Chicago, and tried before Judge Burke in Chicago, and resulted in a verdict for the company. Anderson committed suicide before his policy was a year old, and as the application made a part of the policy contract, stipulated that suicide committed within a year should vitlate the policy, the company refused to pay. The prosecution contended that the suicide clause not being in the body of the policy, was inoperative. The jury thought otherwise.

LOCKHART COMEDY ELEPHANTS. Marvelous Feature With Ringling Bros.' Famous Big Show. In adding the marvelous Lockhart com

edy elephants to their already stupendous enterprise, Ringling Bros. have not only dumfounded their would-be competitors, ut they have offered to the American pubic a novelty that has created more genuine interest than any event in the amusement world during the past half century. None of the familiar tricks and lumbering, ungainly acts performed by other ciephants are included in their repertoire. They are literally animal actors. They present complete comedies, properly costumed and with appropriate scenic effects, and they perform their artistic work with a sense of its value and an appreciation of its humor such as no human comedian could surpass. In one of their ludicrously funny comedies, the clown elephant becomes intoxicated, and, reeling about apparently in the last stages of inebriation, is apprehended by an elephant policeman, armed with a great club, and marched away to the office of the nearest magistrate. This legal dignitary, enseoneed in his high fudicial chair, and gowned and bewigged as beitis his high office, sits in judgment upon the offender, and having heart the evidence and wisely nterest than any event in the amusement and gowned and bewigged as befits his high office, sits in judgment upon the offender, and, having heard the evidence and wisely pondered upon the enormity of the offense declares in unmistakable pantomime that the culprit is guilty and is committed to jail. The policeman elephant immediately acts upon the orders of the court, seizes the commitment papers, catches the offender, now fully sobered, by the ear, and hustles him off to jail. In his place of durance the unhappy culprit is visited by his bewalling and greatly scandalized family, who finally accomplish his rescue by overturning the jail and forcibly setting the culprit at liberty. All the actors in his laughable comedy are elephants. Not a word of command is spoken; and so well have the elephant comedians learned their difficult lesson that they never faiter for a moment in their unspoken lines. The police court scene is, however, only one of several intensely amusing comedies and in lice court scene is, however, only one of several intensely amusing comedies performed by these elephant actors, and, in addition, they present a complete vaude-ville programme, embracing lig dancing, waitzing, playing on musical instruments, intricate military evolutions and other feats that are credible only to those who have actually seen these marvelous elephant comedians. Ringling Bros.' stupendous institution will exhibit in Kansas City Monday, May 16, when Lockhart's famous comedy elephants and hundreds of other wonderful arenic, zoologic and hippodromic features will be presented here for the first time.

The Shortest Line West.

The Shortest Line West.

To Denver, Cheyenne, Ogden, Sait Lake, San Francisco, Portland, there is only one shortest line, the Old Reliable Union Pacific, Two trains daily from Kansas City, 18-40 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., fully equipped with Pullman palace sleepers, Pullman dining cars (cafe plan), free chair cars. Trains lighted brilliantly with Pintsch light; heated by steam; solidly vestibuled. No other time as short or as good. Why not take the best? It costs no more.

Telephone 1109. City office, No. 1000 Main street, corner Tenth. J. B. FRAWLEY, General Agent,

St. Louis to New York and return, April 27 to 26, at \$28 round trip, good to return May 4. For full information, address C. W. Green, T. P. A., Kansas City, or W. P. Deppe, A. G. P. A., St. Louis, Mo.

SHYSTERS CHEAT VICTIMS.

LION'S SHARE OF DAMAGES RE-TAINED FOR THEMSELVES.

More Light on the Methods Adopted by Disreputable Lawyers to Look Up Damage Suits Against Railway Corporations.

From the Philadelphia Times, From the Philadelphia Times.
Further investigation into the methods employed by the shysters of the Philadelphia bar in the manufacture of litigation against railways and railroads brings to light one of their most colossal schemes, which was devised by two of them a few years ago. It had its inception in a trolley collision.
Two cars going at right angles came to-

which was devised by two of them a few years ago. It had its inception in a troiley collision.

Two curs going at right angles came together with but little force, and one of the few passengers aboard tumbled off his seat from fright, as the impact was not severe enough to even break a pane of glass in either vehicle. This man sustained some trifling bruises, and thought no more of the matter until he was visited by a runner, who at once endeavored to convince the prospective victim that he had been badly injured. The reason such strenuous efforts were made to capture this particular client was that, as he was in a collision, there would therefore be no contributory negligence charged to him, and if it could be proved that he had been injured that he had been injured and attorney who at that time held an official position with the corporation in question, but who was shortly to lose his berth, and he instructed his henchman to secure this man for a fellow shyster, so that the latter could bring suit in the court. It required a week for the runner to convince this man for a fellow shyster, so that the latter could bring suit in the court. It required a week for the runner to convince this man for a fellow shyster, so that the latter could bring suit in the court. It required a week for the runner to convince this man for a fellow shyster, so that the latter could bring suit in the court. It required a week for the runner to convince this man for a fellow shyster, so that the latter could bring suit in the court. It required a week for the runner to convince this man for a fellow shyster, so that the end of that time the man signed the usual papers, authorizing his attorney to institute proceedings for heavy damages. The services of a quack doctor were services of a quack doctor were serviced, and the shysters unfolded to their newly found medical ally their plans. They proposed to work upon the man's body, and, by the use of powerful drugs, and also by a physical treatment, to get him into such a damaged conditi

an easy matter to prove that he trolley collision.

For nearly a year his client allowed his counsel and his physician to subject him to a dangerous course of treatment. In course of time his condition became almost appalling, and when everything was in readiness the services of two eminent and honorable leaders of the medical profession were procured, and at the proper time he was examined by these experts. Not knowing the treatment to which the patient had been subjected, and being informed that he was a well man in every respect before the accident, naturally the experts attributed the man's deplorable condition to the trolley collision. The case was finally tried, and, with the perjured testimony of the plaintiff himself, that of the unscrupulous doctor and the experts' diagnosis, together with exaggerated statements of friendly witnesses, a large verdict was rendered by the jury. In this case the embracer had done his work well, and had succeeded in "fixing" several members of the jury. The case was fought to the bitter end by the defendants, who suspected the treachery that was being practiced upon them, but they were finally commelled to nay the was fought to the offer that any fendants, who suspected the treachery that was being practiced upon them, but they were finally compelled to pay the they were finally compelled to pay the shyster, whose name appeared as counsel, a large sum of money in final settlement. During the time this case was pending the victim was kept in ill health by the use of drugs, and also employed artificial devices to assist him in his wanderings around town. As soon as the damages were paid he rapidly became better, and to-day is enjoying himself at the expense were paid he rapidly became better, and to-day is enjoying himself at the expense of those who had been swindled.

Some shysters, while precuring business by unprofessional methods and retaining a larger proportion of the sums of money relevanced in damage sultes or settlements than properly belong to them, nevertheless treat their clients with some show of fairness. The greater number, however, not only misrepresent the amount of money

expended in a litigation, but even conceal the exact amount of the settlement where it has not reached a trial by jury, and thus are guilty of diliberate fraud. Such a scheme is accomplished in this way: A settlement, for instance, has been effected with the defendants for \$1,000, and the agreement is for the attorney and client to divide the sum received, less the expenses. If the victim is thought to be easily duped, the shyster informs him that "the company will pay about \$700 in this matter, and the expenses are \$100, which will leave us \$300 apiece." The victim, readily believing such a tale, and being further informed that unless he accepts this proposition the company will fight his case through the supreme court, and he would therefore not receive anything for at least a year or longer, agrees to accept his \$300 and signs a release as he thinks for the gross sum of \$700, gets his check for \$200 and leaves for the bank and draws his money. After his departure the shyster fills out the release for \$1,000, takes it to the company and receives his check and realizes just about twice as much as the victim, who has had to endure all the physical pain and suffering. There is a case on record where a leading shyster was paid over \$1,000 for alleged injuries to a man, who was given just one-fourth of the amount received, and this victim was shipped off to Great Britain in order to get him out of the way, in case the transaction was ever investigated by those in authority.

Another case of record is that of a man whose case was settled for \$1,200, and who received \$200 as a reward for being injured,

to permit his father to be robbed, as the shysters offered him but one-fourth of the verdict. These ornaments of the legal profession declared that they would not "give up" another penny, and sneeringly remarked that they had "the money in bank and would do as they pleased," and ordered their client out of the room, with the remark that when "he concluded to accept the sum offered to return and get the money." The outraged citizen thereupon left and at once consulted an honorable attorney, who immediately threatened criminal proceedings against the shysters unless they settled with his client on an equitable basis. This had the desired effect, and the shysters were forced to pay over to the man three-fourths of the sum named in the verdict, instead of but one fourth, as they had anticipated.

The operations of the shysters have become so notorious that some official notice will probably be taken by the courts to put a stop to their practices. Many thoughtful persons think that when the inevitable explosion occurs, and the unprofessional actions of the shysters and their equally disreputable medical allies are thoroughly investigated and made public, that the two learned professions will join in an endeavor to purge themselves of the harpies who disgrace them.

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